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# THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

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MAY 18 '44

# The War

## ECONOMIC FOREIGN POLICY

Address by Harry C. Hawkins<sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press April 25]

My remarks this evening will relate mainly to the subject of economic foreign policy. This is a subject in which this organization has long shown a highly intelligent and constructive interest. The most important instrument of that policy for some years has been the reciprocal-trade-agreements program carried on under the authority of the Trade Agreements Act of 1934. This program has been consistently and effectively supported by the Federation and its member organizations. As recently as 1943, when the Trade Agreements Act was before Congress, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley appeared before the Ways and Means Committee to favor renewal of the act and to present a most excellent statement from your President, Mrs. John L. Whitehurst.

### I

The problems of economic policy in the future will in many ways be different from those we have had to deal with in the past. The world is undergoing a tremendous upheaval that will create economic, social, and political problems of great variety and extreme difficulty for many years to come.

For the present and immediate future, of course, all problems cluster around the central one of winning the war. All considerations of foreign and domestic policy must be subordinated to those bearing upon the central problem of bringing the war to a successful conclusion.

For the future, the primary objective of foreign policy must be the preservation of the peace we are now fighting to attain.

War is the common source of most of the difficulties we faced before the present conflict and of those we will have to face when these hostilities end. A major part of the economic dislocations and social unrest that characterized the troubled 20 years prior to the outbreak of the present war were the direct outgrowth of the first world war. We were still wrestling with these problems when the second world war broke upon us. The present conflict will pile new problems and difficulties upon the old ones. A third world war would find us still trying to recover from the first and the second and might well create dislocations and problems with which we could not cope. Viewed in broad perspective, our civilization during the last 30 years seems to have taken a decidedly downward course. If we do not succeed in preventing a third world war this cumulative trend may well become a nose-dive from which we cannot pull out.

Therefore, the major problem of foreign policy for the post-war world will be to prevent the recurrence of war; to kill the evil parent of the brood of troubles that beset mankind.

Obviously there is no single, simple formula for implementing this major policy. Our policies in many fields must be made to contribute harmoniously to this end. They must support and not conflict with each other. They must be woven together, so to speak, in an orderly pattern for peace.

<sup>1</sup> Delivered at the 53d annual meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, St. Louis, Mo., Apr. 25, 1944. Mr. Hawkins is the Director of the Office of Economic Affairs of the Department of State.

There are two main parts of this broad pattern, or, to change the metaphor, two main supporting elements for the peace structure. The first of these is a carefully devised system of security, the essential feature of which is a suitable arrangement whereby the law-abiding nations will unite to curb outlaw elements in the society of nations. The second is the creation of a better world economic order, the essential purposes of which are to eliminate the economic causes of international friction and to reduce the poverty and distress which gangster elements in any nation can so effectively exploit to build up their own strength.

The problem of building the peace structure is like that of building a bridge. There must be solid support at both ends. No matter how well constructed the support may be at one end, there can be no bridge unless there is solid support at the other.

In considering the problem of how to create an enduring peace it is important that we all bear carefully in mind a further essential fact. This fact is that neither a system of collective security nor a sound economic system can work effectively without the other.

A world in which each nation is compelled to rely solely on itself for its own security cannot be a prosperous world. In such a world the people of each country would have to bear a very heavy burden of armaments. Moreover, as happened in the period between the wars, each nation would inevitably tend to subordinate sound economic considerations to measures designed to promote security. Each would tend to seek national economic self-sufficiency for security reasons, at great sacrifice to the economic welfare of its own people and those of other nations.

A sound economic order, therefore, depends upon the creation of a security system. But the reverse is also true: a collective security system depends upon the creation of a sound economic order. The security system would break down if economic conditions became too bad. Obviously the successful operation of such a system will depend much more upon the *readiness* to use force against outlaw nations than upon the actual *use*

of it. If economic conditions became so bad that desperate people were frequently turning to follow leaders of the gangster sort, force would have to be employed so often as to create a virtually constant state of war. A community in which the police are constantly engaged in gun-fights with outlaw elements is not a peaceful community.

## II

In considering our economic foreign policies, therefore, we must remember that they are part of our general foreign policy; that they must serve not only economic ends but must supplement other foreign policies, all in the interest of attaining our major objective of creating an enduring peace.

We must also remember that each plan or policy for improving economic conditions must supplement rather than conflict with other economic plans and measures; in brief, that our economic foreign policy must make a harmonious pattern.

The most basic need in the post-war world will be the expansion of international trade. This is a basic and indispensable requirement. Most plans for creating better economic conditions in the post-war world have, or should have, this as one of their primary objects.

Policies relating to the creation and improvement of shipping and aviation services must keep in view the fact that these transportation industries are the servants of trade and that the maximum expansion of international trade requires the efficient service and low cost that tends to result from competition.

Internal measures which contribute to maintaining a high and steady level of employment are of interest to other nations because of the effect on international trade. A high and steady level of productive employment in any country is of benefit to others because it means the maintenance of a high and steady level of purchasing power for foreign goods and is, therefore, a highly important factor in maintaining a flourishing international trade.

Measures which will facilitate employment of investment capital by nations that have it, in developing the resources and industries on a sound

basis of countries where it is needed, bring about an increase in living standards in the countries where the funds are invested. Such investment is important from an international point of view because it increases purchasing power for foreign goods and results in an increase in international trade, which is the only way in which the investing country and the world at large can fully share in the wealth which such funds create.

Measures for the stabilization of currencies must have as a primary object the creation of conditions under which trade between nations can better flourish. Such measures are essential for this purpose and are an indispensable part of the post-war economic pattern.

Obviously it would make little sense for governments with one hand to go to such pains to create these facilities and conditions with a view to causing international trade to expand and with the other hand to erect trade barriers for the purpose of destroying it. An indispensable part of the pattern, therefore, is positive and vigorous action by governments to bring about a reduction of the barriers to trade by which they have sought to stifle it. If not prevented by restrictive government action millions of producers and traders throughout the world would spontaneously develop a thriving international trade which would not only serve their own interests but would create increased employment and raise living standards throughout the world.

There is a further reason why governments must refrain after the war from the kind of trade warfare in which they previously indulged. Not only do high tariffs and other such impediments to trade nullify all other measures for promoting it, but deliberately destructive measures of this sort are highly provocative and create friction and ill-feeling such as a mere failure to take positive trade-promotion measures would not. When a government, under pressure from special interests within the country, raises unreasonable or excessive tariffs or other restrictions against imports in order to shelter the special interests concerned from foreign competition, it not only injures its own consumers and export interests but strikes a

devastating blow at the vital interests of countries whose goods are shut out. Such trade restrictions create unemployment and the necessity for painful internal economic adjustments in the countries whose trade is cut down. They provoke retaliation and recrimination. They create a situation in which a spirit of international cooperation cannot develop, and a spirit of cooperation is the very cement which must hold together any world organization that may be established for the preservation of the peace.

It may be asked what it is going to cost us to cooperate with other nations in bringing about an expansion of trade. The answer is that we, like other countries, would not lose but, on the contrary, would gain enormously by it.

Foreign trade has always been important to us and will be even more so after the war. The great expansion of production as a result of the war and the further expansion of which we are capable, creates a need for wide and expanding markets, and the export of our surplus production will provide the means of obtaining from abroad the many things we lack and help to supply new deficiencies resulting from the depletion of our resources by the war. An expanding market of world-wide scope, therefore, means expanding prosperity in this country, as it does in others.

Nor do I believe there is ground for the fear sometimes expressed that because of the low wages and living standards prevailing in many parts of the world we will not be able to compete in the world market. The United States has a mature and highly developed economy. This country is known throughout the world for the efficiency of its labor, for its managerial skill, its inventive genius, and the quality and utility of its products. The economic giant of private enterprise here today recognizes that it does not need to cower behind tariff barricades in quaking fear of foreign competition.

### III

The need for international action on the trade-barrier problem is self-evident. Finding an adequate solution will, however, be far from easy, if

past experience is any guide. Indeed, the trade-barrier problem may well be one of the rocks on which the post-war peace effort might founder.

It is highly important, therefore, that we make a most thoughtful analysis of the situation with which we will have to deal when the war is over and carefully make the best plans we can to meet it.

There will be a considerable period of time after hostilities cease during which the world will still be shaken by the gradually subsiding convulsions of war. There will be a period of transition from war to peace, a period during which the daily economic problems to be dealt with will be of an emergency character such as those with which we have had to deal during the war. There will be the necessity of providing relief for the starving and impoverished peoples in the areas devastated by the war or looted by the enemy. There will be shortages of shipping, scarcities of many products, and surpluses of others. Government controls which were necessary during the war will have to be maintained for a considerable period of time.

Obviously it would not be realistic during such a period to expect governments to relax their control and regulation of trade and to give free play to those ever-present forces of private enterprise which cause trade spontaneously to expand.

On the other hand, we cannot postpone action until the transition period has ended and until conditions which will come to be regarded as normal shall have been established. It would be fatal to the attainment of the ends in view to let matters drift at such a time.

To a greater extent than in any other period in history systems of production throughout the world will be in a fluid state.

In Europe the economic system will have been so completely disrupted that reconstruction will consist almost in starting anew to create an economic order.

In the United States and in most other countries, there has been a similar though, in most cases, a less extreme upheaval. Industries have been converted from peacetime to wartime production and when hostilities end there will be an almost universal problem of reconversion to peacetime pro-

duction. Businessmen will realize that the conditions under which they carried on their operations prior to the war will no longer exist; that the size and character of their market may have radically altered; that there are new problems of raw-material supply; and in general that the conditions under which they formerly carried on their peacetime operations have been radically changed as a consequence of war.

Moreover, to a larger extent than ever before, producers will be in a position to adjust themselves to whatever national trade and other policies may have been adopted. In fact, so far as possible, they will want to know what those policies are going to be. The sooner, therefore, that basic national policies can be established, the better will business and all other interests be able to orient themselves in the post-war world.

There is a further reason for the early formulation of national policy and plans of action with respect to international barriers to peacetime trade. There is nothing clearer from experience than the fact that it will be fatal if matters are allowed to drift. There is an inherent tendency of tariffs and other trade barriers to rise in response to the proddings of well-organized special interests. The gains to such interests seem tangible and obvious, and the losses to consumer and export interests, though serious, are much less obvious. There is also a stubborn inherent resistance to reduction, once such barriers have been established.

If vigorous measures are not taken to bring about the removal or mitigation of government controls as soon as the need for them is past it is almost inevitable that, while many unpopular controls will in due course be abandoned, those which stifle foreign competition would be likely to be maintained indefinitely and increased.

These considerations lead to the conclusion that plans should be made for attacking the trade-barrier problem immediately upon termination of hostilities, or even earlier, if practicable.

Such plans should have in view international commitments whereby wartime restrictions on international trade will be relaxed as the emergency need for them passes. This will at least prevent

wartime restrictions on trade from being continued indefinitely into the post-war period, if not permanently.

Such action will not, however, be enough. Certainly no one familiar with the barb-wire entanglements which obstructed international trade in the period prior to the war would be content to see the commercial policy of nations revert to what it was during that period. Plans for dealing with the trade-barrier problem should, therefore, include international commitments and arrangements whereby pre-war tariffs and other barriers to trade throughout the world would be reduced under suitable safeguards as the period of transition proceeds and the acute problems of that period give way to more chronic ones. We need, in brief, to lay down in advance the plan for a new economic order in the world and get the nations of the world committed to it at the earliest practicable date.

As I have already said, no one familiar with this problem can have any illusions regarding the formidable difficulties it presents. It may well be that the old forces which asserted themselves not long after the last war will assert themselves again after this one. It may well be that important countries will again take steps to shut out imports from their former allies; that nation will again strike at the vital economic interests of nation and re-create the state of trade warfare and international economic anarchy that developed after the last war.

On the other hand, there is hope in the possibility that we may have learned from experience. Certainly our armed forces who have been exposed to the hazards and horrors of this conflict, and those at home who have suffered the bereavements of war, are not likely to be complacent with national policies that permit us to drift in a direction which can only lead to a repetition not many years hence of what they are now going through.

At least that ought to be true, provided, and always provided, that the individual citizen understands the true implications of such policies. It is the opportunity and responsibility of organizations such as the General Federation of Women's Clubs to continue to play a highly important role

in the task of creating a secure and prosperous nation in a world of peace and plenty.

### VISIT OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE TO LONDON

[Released to the press April 29]

The following statement has been issued in London jointly by Foreign Secretary Eden and Under Secretary of State Stettinius:

"Mr. Stettinius, Under Secretary of State, and a delegation composed of senior representatives of the United States Government have been visiting this country during the past three weeks on behalf of Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, for informal and exploratory exchanges of views. Their visit has afforded His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom a welcome opportunity to repay courtesies extended to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and other members of the Foreign Office on their visits to Washington in the recent past.

"During their stay Mr. Stettinius and his party have had an informal discussion covering the very wide fields in which the two countries are collaborating so closely in the prosecution of the war. They have had conversations with the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary as well as with numerous other Ministers and with officials. The discussions have covered important current questions and others that will become of importance as hostilities draw to a close and also long-range questions in connection with the post-war period.

"In all fields the discussions have revealed a very large measure of common ground. The talks have been of great assistance in the task of coordinating policies, and all those concerned in both Governments have expressed great satisfaction with the results.

"During the period of the talks opportunities have been taken to keep the Soviet and Chinese Governments informed as to the course of the discussions.

"Mr. Stettinius has particularly expressed on behalf of himself and members of his mission great appreciation of their warm, friendly reception and of the frank cooperation they have received from all quarters."

# General

## DEATH OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

### Statement by the President

[Released to the press by the White House April 28]

I announce to the nation at war the sudden passing of the Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox. It is a heavy loss to us and to me especially, who had come to lean on him increasingly.

He has done much for his country; he has helped greatly in our defense and in making victory certain.

Finally, I like to think of his bigness and his loyalty. Truly he put his country first. We shall greatly miss his ability and his friendship.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

### Statement by the Secretary of State

[Released to the press April 28]

It is with a deep sense of grief that I have learned of the passing of our distinguished Secretary of the Navy, Colonel Knox. I shall always cherish my close association and abiding friendship with him over many years.

In his chosen profession of journalism he leaves a record of outstanding accomplishment and achievement. Twice during his lifetime he bore arms in defense of our country, and in its service he has truly given his life in the desperate struggle which has engulfed the world. To his last high office he brought superb qualities of leadership, vision, and driving energy, which have been reflected in the glorious records of our armed forces.

He was a man of highest character and ideals, and his passing is a grievous blow to the country and to all nations and peoples associated with us in the war.

### Proclamation by the Secretary of State

[Released to the press April 28]

#### TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES:

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, died in the city of Washington on the afternoon of Friday, April twenty-eighth, at eight minutes after one o'clock.

The death of this distinguished member of the President's Cabinet comes as a great shock and a great sorrow to his friends and as a national bereavement to the Government and people of the United States.

Mr. Knox served with honor in the armed forces of the United States during the Spanish-American War and the World War, and was publisher of the *Chicago Daily News* when appointed Secretary of the Navy on July 11, 1940.

As a mark of respect to the memory of Secretary Knox, the President directs that the national flag be displayed at half staff on all public buildings in the city of Washington until the interment shall have taken place.

By direction of the President,

CORDELL HULL,  
Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, April 28, 1944.

## Economic Affairs

### CHANGES IN CERTAIN TURKISH IMPORT DUTIES

[Released to the press April 28]

In a note dated April 22, 1944, from the Secretary of State to the Turkish Ambassador in Washington, replying to a note from the latter dated April 14, 1944, the Government of the United States, pursuant to article I of the trade agreement between the United States and Turkey, signed April 1, 1939, has agreed to accept certain proposed reductions in Turkish import duties as satisfactory compensation for certain proposed increases in Turkish import duties on products listed in schedule I of the trade agreement.

The duty changes involved are as follows: the duty on heavy mineral oils, Turkish tariff no. 695-D, and their residues comprising machine oil, mazout oil, motorine and other such combustibles, which in schedule I of the trade agreement is 0.95 piastre per kilo, will be increased to 2.75 piastres per kilo, and the duty on kerosene, Turkish tariff no. 695-C, which is 6 piastres per kilo, will be reduced to 3.3 piastres per kilo.

The texts of the notes are as follows:

#### *The Turkish Ambassador to the Secretary of State*

I have the honor to refer to the trade agreement between the Republic of Turkey and the United States of America signed at Ankara, April 1, 1939, Article I of which reads as follows:

"Natural or manufactured products originating in the United States of America, enumerated and described in Schedule I annexed to this Agreement, shall, on their importation into the territory of the Turkish Republic, be accorded the tariff reductions provided for in the said Schedule."

"In the event that the Government of the Turkish Republic should increase the duties provided for in the said Schedule, such increased duties shall not be applied to the said products until two months after the date of their promulgation."

"If before the expiration of the aforesaid period of two months an agreement between the two Governments has not been reached with respect to such compensatory modifications of this Agreement as may be deemed appropriate, the Government of the United States of America shall be free within fifteen days after the date of the application of such increased duties to terminate this Agreement in its entirety on thirty days' written notice."

The duty on heavy mineral oils, Turkish tariff no. 695-D, and their residues, comprising machine oil, mazout, motorine, and other such combustibles, as provided in Schedule I of the trade agreement, is 0.95 piastre per kilo, while the duty on kerosene, tariff no. 695-C, is 6 piastres per kilo.

During recent years the quality of motorine has been greatly improved so as to make it desirable to apply the same duties to motorine as to kerosene. To raise the duty on motorine to the level existing for kerosene would necessitate raising the price of motorine to such height as would cause harmful repercussions. Therefore, in accordance with the terms of Article I of the trade agreement, the Turkish Government contemplates reducing the duty on tariff no. 695-C to 3.30 piastres per kilo while raising that on tariff no. 695-D to 2.75 piastres per kilo (which with the existing excise tax on motorine of 0.55 piastre per kilo would amount to 3.30 piastres per kilo.)

In view of these circumstances, I have the honor to inquire whether the Government of the United States would have any objection to these contemplated changes as described above.

Accept [etc.]

#### *The Secretary of State to the Turkish Ambassador*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of April 14, 1944, referring to Article I of the trade agreement between the United States of America and the Republic of Turkey, and explaining the desire of the Turkish Government to increase the duty on tariff no. 695-D from 0.95 piastres per kilo, as provided in

Schedule I of the trade agreement, to 2.75 piastres per kilo and at the same time, in accordance with the provisions of Article I of the trade agreement, to reduce the duty on tariff no. 695-C from 6.00 piastres per kilo to 3.30 piastres per kilo.

In view of the circumstances described in Your Excellency's note I have the honor to reply that the Government of the United States does not object to the above mentioned duty changes.

Accept [etc.]

## International Conferences, Commissions, Etc.

### FIFTH PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF NATIONAL DIRECTORS OF HEALTH

#### Remarks of Assistant Secretary Berle<sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press April 24]

**MR. DIRECTOR AND GENTLEMEN:** A meeting, in wartime, of the National Directors of Health of the American republics is not a diversion from the war effort. Rather it is a recognition of certain outstanding necessities of statesmanship.

The entire world is now spending life and health in a huge war. It has already sustained great direct losses through death, wounds, and disease suffered on the field of battle. The indirect losses are far greater. Uncounted millions of men, women, and children have died and are dying from starvation, exposure, and pestilence. The living, in great parts of the earth, are so weakened that they can fall an easy prey to sickness or become unable to sustain the struggle for life which lies ahead.

From this danger none of us are exempt. The Western Hemisphere up to now has not met the same hardships which affect the continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa. This is because the theaters of direct fighting have been on the other side of the world. But we cannot rely on this for safety; germs and infections can travel where no enemy shot or plane can penetrate. The job of maintaining public health when armies shuttle back and forth across the oceans and when fleets of planes bridge the seas in a few hours, will be met only by unceasing energy and unceasing industry.

The American world looks to you and to your associates to defend it from the diseases of war. If you succeed you will stand high in the ranks of men who well served their countries in this

difficult time. If you fail the responsibility will be very great. For that reason the emphasis must be less on the words we say here than on the work we do when we get home.

But, though the task of the defense of national health is very great, you are charged with an even greater work. That is the improvement of human material upon which the statesmen and even the civilization of the future must be based. Nations are now judged not merely by their military might, but their economic ability. They are judged by the health and strength of their people. The rate of tuberculosis among children is as carefully watched as the size or equipment of its army. The ability to stamp out malaria and hookworm is a greater national asset than the modern equipment of guns, planes, and parachutes.

This is particularly true of the Americas. Here are adequate resources on which to found great civilizations. But they can only be organized and developed by healthy, energetic, and industrious men. This human material is in your keeping. The time will come when the history books pay as much attention to the successes and actual operations of public health as they do to the actions and successes of politicians and generals.

This is an opportunity for all of you which I personally envy. The man who is able to say at the end of his public service that he has improved the health of his country, and particularly of its children, can rest assured that he has affected his-

<sup>1</sup> Delivered at the opening session of the Conference held at the Pan American Union Building on Apr. 24, 1944.

tory as much, if not more, than any other public servant of his time.

I like to think that the work you are doing has a particular American quality. In national thought the Americas have preserved one quality which is distinctly their own. They are thinking of individual men and women. They think of John Smith, and Juan Pablo, and João Suarez, and Jean Le Maitre, and of their wives and their children. As countries and as a Hemisphere we are interested in people. Every one of them means something to us. The misfortune of illness or sadness of any one of them is a misfortune to all of us. We believe in the dignity of human life

and of human personality, and for that reason no national government, and no inter-American conference, can forget that responsibility for individual life and happiness.

Recognizing this high duty and heavy responsibility which rest upon you, let me, on behalf of the Government of the United States, welcome you to this, your fifth conference. May your deliberations be wise; and may there come from it increased resolution and determination to go back to your various countries and to do, in sweat and toil, the work which justifies the happy name which has been given our part of the world as the Continent of Hope.

## The Department

### TREATY SECTION ORGANIZED IN THE DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION

Probably at no other time in world history has so much attention been focused on the making of international agreements—agreements which will insure enduring peace, agreements which will promote economic, political, and social understanding and cooperation among all nations. And probably at no other time in world history has it been so imperative that the officials of the Government entrusted with the conduct of its foreign affairs have authoritative information and competent assistance in every respect on treaty matters.

It is to meet this need for a repository of treaty information and a corps of technical experts on treaty matters that a Treaty Section is being organized in the Division of Research and Publication. Under Departmental Order 1218 of January 15, 1944 the Division of Research and Publication and the Legal Adviser's office are assigned certain responsibilities in carrying out the functions of the former Treaty Division. Those assigned the Division of Research and Publication are as follows: ". . . collection, compilation and maintenance of information pertaining to treaties and other international agreements, the

performance of research and the furnishing of information and advice, other than of a legal character, with respect to the provisions of such existing or proposed instruments; procedural matters, including the preparation of full powers, ratifications, proclamations and protocols, and matters related to the signing, ratification, proclamation and registration of treaties and other international agreements (except with respect to proclamations of trade agreements, which shall be handled in the Division of Commercial Policy); and custody of the originals of treaties and other international agreements . . . "

Mr. Bryton Barron, a former Rhodes scholar and Assistant Chief of the Division of Research and Publication, has been appointed Chief of the Treaty Section. Mr. Charles I. Bevans and Mr. William V. Whittington, both veteran members of the former Treaty Division, have been designated Assistant Chiefs, and additional personnel is being provided to meet the needs of the situation.

It is intended that the Treaty Section shall become as useful as possible to officers of the Department who are concerned with the negotiation and drafting of treaties and other international agree-

ments, particularly with reference to background information, substance, style, and procedure. Through the maintenance of authoritative up-to-date records on the status of existing treaties and other international agreements between the United States and other countries, as well as between foreign countries, through the publication of current treaty information in the Department of State BULLETIN, and through making readily available in printed form true copies of treaties and other international agreements in the Treaty Series and Executive Agreement Series, there will be a continuance and expansion of services which the new Section may render in an informational capacity to the Department, other Government agencies, members of Congress, and the public in general.

The organization of the Treaty Section is planned not only with a view to meeting current requirements for authoritative information and expert assistance on treaty matters but also to meeting the demands that will be made of the Section in connection with the making of post-war settlements.

#### APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

By Departmental Order 1256 of April 25, 1944, effective April 24, 1944, the Secretary of State designated Mr. Robert E. Ward as Acting Chief of the Division of Departmental Personnel.

By Departmental Order 1259 of April 26, 1944, effective April 25, 1944, the Secretary of State designated Mr. John Peurifoy as Executive Officer of the Office of Public Information.

By Departmental Order 1260 of April 26, 1944, effective April 25, 1944, the Secretary of State designated Mr. James H. Wright as Assistant to the Director of the Office of American Republic Affairs.

By Departmental Order 1261 of April 27, 1944, effective May 1, 1944, the Secretary of State designated Mr. Alger Hiss as Special Assistant to the Director of the Office of Special Political Affairs.

By Departmental Order 1262 of April 27, 1944, effective May 1, 1944, the Secretary of State designated Mr. George A. Gordon as Special Assistant to the Secretary; Mr. Frederick B. Lyon as Chief

of the Division of Foreign Activity Correlation; and Mr. Fletcher Warren as Executive Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Berle.

## Treaty Information

### INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

#### *Uruguay*

The Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State, by a letter of April 21, 1944, that the Convention on the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, which was opened for signature at the Pan American Union on January 15, 1944, was signed for Uruguay on April 17, 1944.

### PROTOCOL ON PELAGIC WHALING

#### *Norway*

The American Embassy in London transmitted to the Department of State, with a despatch of April 15, 1944, a copy of a note of April 12, 1944 from the British Foreign Office, in which the Government of the United Kingdom informs the Government of the United States, in accordance with article 7 of the protocol on pelagic whaling signed at London on February 7, 1944, of the deposit in the archives of the Government of the United Kingdom, on March 31, 1944, of the instrument of ratification of that protocol by the Government of Norway. According to the Department's information, Norway is the first of the governments which signed the protocol to deposit its instrument of ratification.

### COMMERCIAL "MODUS VIVENDI", CANADA AND VENEZUELA

The American Embassy at Caracas informed the Department, by a despatch of April 15, 1944, of the further renewal, without modifications, for a period of one year, or until April 9, 1945, of the *modus vivendi* governing commercial relations between Canada and Venezuela which was concluded

at Caracas on March 26, 1941. The renewal was effected by an exchange of notes signed at Caracas on April 8, 1944 by the British Minister to Venezuela and the Venezuelan Minister for Foreign Affairs.

#### **EXCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS, ECUADOR AND PANAMA**

The American Embassy in Quito transmitted to the Department, with a despatch of March 1, 1944, a copy of an agreement between Ecuador and Panama providing for the exchange of official and literary publications, signed at Panamá on January 12, 1944, as published in the monthly bulletin of the Ecuadoran Ministry for Foreign Affairs, dated February 25, 1944. The agreement also provides that the Governments of each country recommend that the primary and normal schools of each Government study the history, physical geography, and cultural life of the other contracting party. The agreement provides that it will become effective immediately upon approval by both Governments and that it may be terminated only when one of the Governments denounces it upon a notice of one year.

#### **TREATY SECTION IN THE DEPARTMENT**

An article entitled "Treaty Section Organized in the Division of Research and Publication" appears in this issue of the **BULLETIN** under the heading "The Department".

### **The Foreign Service**

#### **CONSULAR OFFICES**

The American Consulate at Hull, England, was reestablished, effective April 24, 1944.

The American Vice Consulate at Ciudad Bolívar, Venezuela, was closed, effective April 26, 1944.

### **American Republics**

#### **APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE TO INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT OF COSTA RICA**

[Released to the press April 26]

The Department of State announced on April 26 that President Roosevelt has appointed the Honorable Spruille Braden, American Ambassador to Cuba, as Special Representative with the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the inauguration on May 8, 1944 of Señor Teodoro Picado as President of Costa Rica.

### **Publications**

#### **DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

**Jurisdiction Over Criminal Offenses Committed by the Armed Forces of the United States in Egypt: Agreement Between the United States of America and Egypt and Procès-Verbal—**Agreement effected by exchanges of notes signed at Cairo March 2, 1943; effective March 2, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 356. Publication 2090. 17 pp. 10¢.

**Project To Increase the Production of Rubber in Brazil: Agreement Between the United States of America and Brazil—**Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at Washington March 3, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 371. Publication 2098. 5 pp. 5¢.

**Foreign Consular Offices in the United States. March 1, 1944.** Publication 2092. iv, 49 pp. 15¢.

**The Importance of International Commerce to Prosperity.** Radio broadcast by Harry C. Hawkins. Publication 2104. Commercial Policy Series 74. 8 pp. 5¢.

#### **OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES**

"**Brazil's Market for Medicinals**", by F. C. Fornes, Jr., Consul, and R. E. Hoverter, Economic Analyst, of the American Consulate General at São Paulo, Brazil.

"**Sweden's Expanding Pharmaceutical Industry**", based on a report prepared by Grant Olson, Attaché of the American Legation at Stockholm, Sweden.

The first article listed under "Other Government Agencies" will be found in the April 29, 1944 issue of the Department of Commerce publication entitled *Foreign Commerce Weekly*. The second article will be found in the May 6, 1944 issue of that periodical. Copies of *Foreign Commerce Weekly* may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, for the price of 10 cents each.

## Legislation

Investigation of Political, Economic, and Social Conditions  
in Puerto Rico :

Hearings Before the Subcommittee of the Committee on  
Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, 78th Cong.,  
2d sess., on H. Res. 159. March 3 and 4, 1944. II,  
52 pp.

H. Rept. 1399, 78th Cong., on H. Res. 159. [Favorable  
report.] 17 pp.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1944

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For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.  
Price, 10 cents - - - Subscription price, \$2.75 a year

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